

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims

Claim 1 (currently amended): Method for the treatment of skin areas affected by psoriasis comprising the steps of:

determining the thickness of the epidermis in such skin areas;

regulating varying the UV radiation dose per treatment generated by a laser depending on the epidermis thickness so detected; and

directing the UV radiation dose onto the affected skin areas said method further comprising the steps of

determining whether any of the skin areas receiving the UV radiation dose show a visible redness without blister formation to occur based on this given UV radiation dose and the thickness of the epidermis detected in this skin area, and

regulating varying the UV radiation dose per treatment for the treatment of any skin area showing visible redness without blister formation.

Claim 2 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein determining the thickness of the epidermis involves determining individually the epidermis for each affected skin area and regulating individually the UV radiation dose for each affected skin area depending on the epidermis thickness so detected for each affected skin area.

Claim 3 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of increasing the UV radiation dose applied in a subsequent treatment session

when a hyperpigmentation occurs within the treated skin area or in the event a visible reaction cannot be noted, maintaining the laser radiation dose applied.

Claim 4 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of newly determining the thickness of the epidermis of a skin area affected by psoriasis after a treatment by means of UV radiation and, based on this, the UV radiation dose being applied during the next treatment is newly adapted.

Claim 5 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein the step of determining the thickness of the epidermis involves using an ultrasonic device.

Claim 6 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein the step of regulating the UV radiation dose generated by a laser involves using an excimer laser.

Claim 7 (previously presented): Method according to claim 6 wherein a XeCl laser is employed as the excimer laser.

Claim 8 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein directing the UV radiation dose onto the affected skin areas involves placing an end piece of a flexible light conductor onto the skin areas to be treated.

Claim 9 (cancelled)

Claim 10 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein directing the UV radiation dose onto the affected skin areas involves using a mirror arm for directing the UV radiation dose onto the skin areas to be treated.

Claim 11 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein regulating the UV radiation dose involves using a control system that automatically regulates the UV radiation dose applied to skin areas affected by psoriasis as a function of the thickness of the epidermis of these skin areas.

Claims 12 and 13 (cancelled)

Claim 14 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein regulating the UV radiation dose for the treatment of any skin area showing visible redness without blister formation involves correlating the thickness of the epidermis of various skin areas affected by psoriasis with the thickness of the epidermis of one skin area for which the UV radiation dose shows a visible redness without blister formation based on said thickness wherein the UV radiation dose to be applied for treatment is individually established for each individual skin area to be treated.

Claim 15 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of increasing the UV radiation dose applied in a subsequent treatment session when a hyperpigmentation occurs within the treated skin area or in the event a visible reaction cannot be noted, maintaining the laser radiation dose applied.

Claim 16 (previously presented) Method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of newly determining the thickness of the epidermis of a skin area affected by psoriasis after a treatment by means of UV radiation and, based on this, the UV radiation dose being applied during the next treatment is newly adapted.

Claim 17 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein the step of determining the thickness of the epidermis involves using an ultrasonic device.

Claim 18 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein the step of regulating the UV radiation dose generated by a laser involves using an excimer laser.

Claim 19 (previously presented): Method according to claim 18 wherein a XeCl laser is employed as the excimer laser.

Claim 20 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein directing the UV radiation dose onto the affected skin areas involves placing an end piece of a flexible light conductor onto the skin areas to be treated.

Claim 21 (cancelled)

Claim 22 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein directing the UV radiation dose onto the affected skin areas involves using a mirror arm for directing of the UV radiation dose onto the skin areas to be treated.

Claim 23 (previously presented): Method according to claim 1 wherein regulating the UV radiation dose involves using a control system that automatically regulates the UV radiation dose applied to skin areas affected by psoriasis as a function of the thickness of the epidermis of these skin areas.

Claims 24-47 (cancelled)